

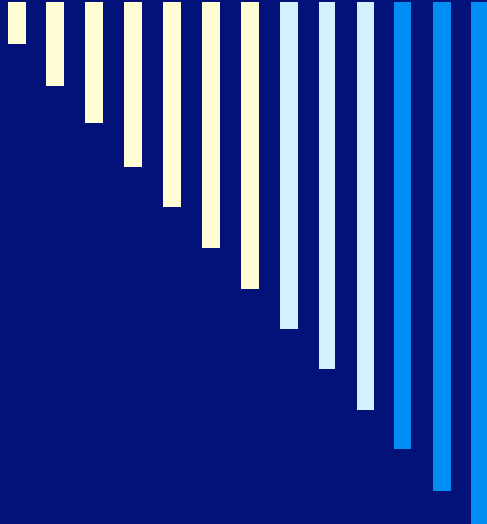
# SOL COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

**VUS 2/3-15**

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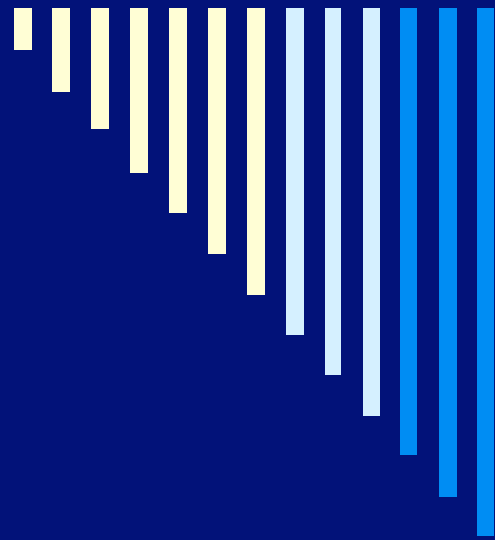
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# SPANISH EXPLORATION

- 
- ❑ WHY DID SPANISH EXPLORERS COME TO THE NEW WORLD?
  - ❑ WHERE DID COLUMBUS EXPLORE?
  - ❑ WHAT WAS THE IMPORTANCE OF HIS EXPLORATIONS?
  - ❑ WHERE DID CORTES EXPLORE AND CONQUER?
  - ❑ WHAT DID THE SPANISH EXPLORERS DO TO THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE COUNTRIES THEY SETTLED IN?
-

# EARLY AMERICAN EXPLORATION

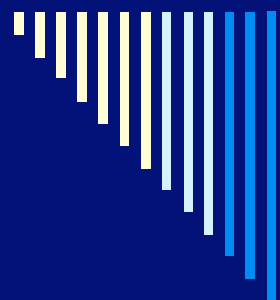
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□ EARLY EXPLORATION  
RESULTED IN THE

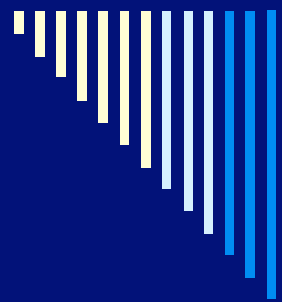
\_\_\_\_\_ OF  
THE WORLD'S POPULATION

□ WHY DID THE FRENCH GET  
ALONG WITH THE INDIANS IN  
NEW FRANCE-CANADA?



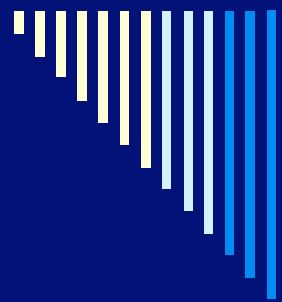
# PEOPLE MATCH

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. JOHN SMITH        | A. WROTE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE                      |
| 2. ROGER WILLIAMS    | B. DISCOVERED THE AMERICAS                                |
| 3. WILLIAM PENN      | C. SETTLED NEW ENGLAND-<br>ESCAPING RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION |
| 4. THOMAS JEFFERSON  | D. SETTLED PENNSYLVANIA-<br>RELIGIOUS FREEDOM             |
| 5. GEORGE WASHINGTON | E. SETTLED RHODE ISLAND-<br>PURITAN DISSENTER             |
| 6. BEN FRANKLIN      | F. SAVED JAMESTOWN -MADE<br>MEN WORK                      |
| 7. JOHN LOCKE        | G. SOCIAL CONTRACT  |
| 8. THOMAS PAINE      | H. VA.LEADER OF CONTINENTAL<br>ARMY                       |
| 9. PURITANS/PILGRIMS | I. COMMON SENSE   |
| 10. COLUMBUS         | J. MADE FRANCE ALLY DURING<br>REVOLUTIONARY WAR           |



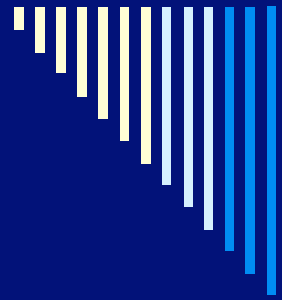
# COLONIAL PERIOD- SOUTHERN COLONIES

- ❑ Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America
- ❑ Jamestown was settled by what company
- ❑ The Va. Company of London was what type of company
- ❑ What was the purpose of the Jamestown settlement
- ❑ What was the first representative legislative body in North America
- ❑ What is it called today



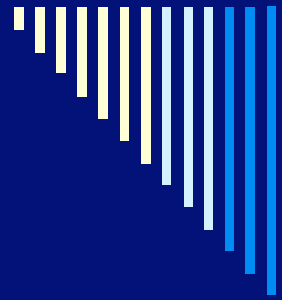
# COLONIAL PERIOD- SOUTHERN COLONIES

- ❑ English nobility who received large land grants
- ❑ Most of those who came to Jamestown arrived as
- ❑ How did the Headright System work
- ❑ The first slaves brought to Jamestown worked on
- ❑ This was their main religion
- ❑ What colony was a Catholic Colony



# COLONIAL PERIOD- NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

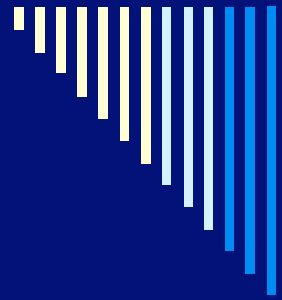
- New England was settled by what two groups
- What were they seeking
- What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact
- This started a \_\_\_\_\_ community



# COLONIAL PERIOD- NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

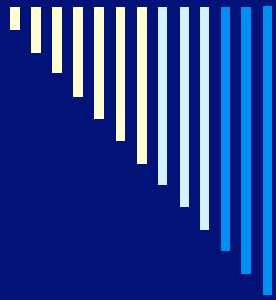
- ❑ Social status in the New England colonies was determined by
- ❑ They made decisions in \_\_\_\_\_ meetings
- ❑ The colony of Rhode Island was founded on what principle
- ❑ Who founded Rhode Island





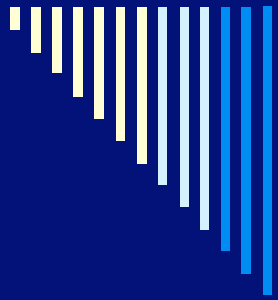
# COLONIAL PERIOD-MIDDLE COLONIES

- THEY BELIEVED IN \_\_\_\_\_  
TOLERANCE
- THEY HAD LARGE \_\_\_\_\_  
CENTERS
- THEY USED TO BE SETTLED BY THE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- THE ETHNIC GROUPS
- THE RELIGIONS



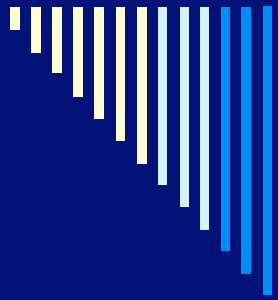
# COLONIAL PERIOD

- ❑ Which regions economy was dependent on:
    - fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, and small scale subsistence farming
    - shipbuilding, small scale farming, and trading
    - an agricultural based economy-plantations and small scale farming
  - ❑ What areas of the south depended on small scale farming and hunting
  - ❑ A \_\_\_\_\_ is grown strictly for money
-



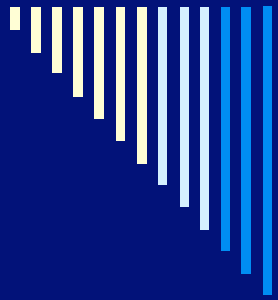
# REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

- ❑ The French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian mountains following the
- ❑ The French and Indian War occurred where
- ❑ This prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian mountains
- ❑ The Boston Tea party is an example of colonial protests over
- ❑ This pamphlet challenged the moral authority of the King to rule over the colonies



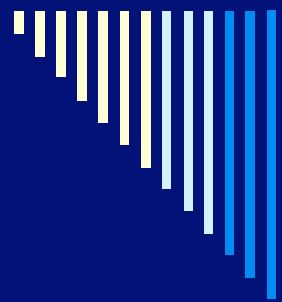
# REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

- ❑ The idea of natural rights
- ❑ He also wrote that if the government violated this the people have the right to rebel
- ❑ Wrote *Common Sense*
- ❑ This document contains “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal”
- ❑ It was written by



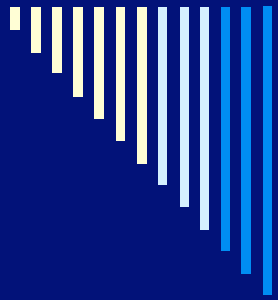
# REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

- ❑ Those for independence from England
- ❑ Those against independence from England
- ❑ “Give me liberty or give me Death”
- ❑ Leader of Colonial forces
- ❑ Negotiated treaty of alliance with the French
- ❑ Aided by the French the Americans win victory at



# BATTLES/EVENTS REVOLUTIONARY WAR

- ❑ BOSTON MASSACRE
- ❑ BOSTON TEA PARTY
- ❑ INTOLERABLE ACTS
- ❑ THIS STARTED THE WAR
- ❑ BATTLE SHOWED AMERICANS MEAN BUSINESS
- ❑ XMAS NIGHT SURPRISE
- ❑ TURNING POINT
- ❑ BRITISH SURRENDER



# NEW GOVERNMENT

- What was the first attempt at government
- Problems with the AOC

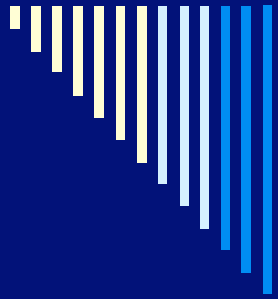


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# CONSTITUTION

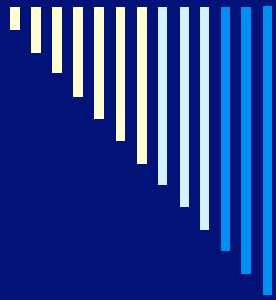
- ❑ What are the 3 branches of government
  - ❑ **What is Great Compromise**
  - ❑ How many senators did each state get?
  - ❑ **House of Representatives membership based on what?**
  - ❑ This compromise decided the issue of slavery
  - ❑ **Federal Power was limited to those identified in \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - ❑ **Define FEDERALISM**
-





# CONSTITUTION

- ❑ Father of the Constitution
- ❑ Presided over the Constitutional convention
- ❑ Wrote the Bill of Rights
- ❑ Wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights
- ❑ This outlawed the Anglican Church in Virginia and was the basis for the separation of church and state



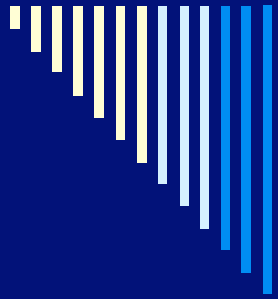
# RATIFICATION

- Federalists favored:
- Federalists leaders:
- Anti-Federalist favored:
- Anti-Federalists leaders:
- The addition of what allowed for the ratification of the Constitution



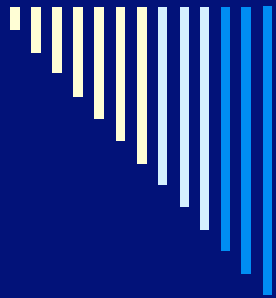
# EARLY GOVERNMENT

- ❑ The Federalist Party believed and were led by whom
- ❑ The Democratic-Republicans believed and were led by whom
- ❑ What was the Jay Treaty-What party was upset by it
- ❑ Decisions under this Supreme Court Justice strengthened the power of the Federal government
- ❑ *Marbury v. Madison* allowed the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress \_\_\_\_\_.
- ❑ Implied Powers comes from which court case
- ❑ This case dealt with relations between states and the commerce clause, Federal law supreme over state law



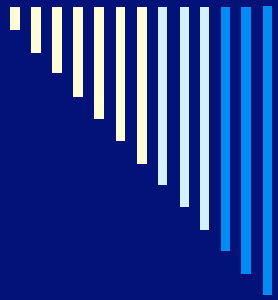
# MANIFEST DESTINY

- This purchase more than doubled the size of the United States
- The exploration of this purchase
- Served as translator and guide on this voyage



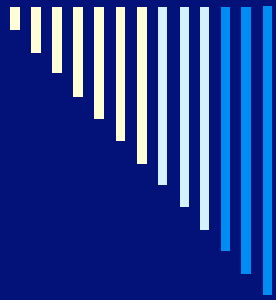
# MANIFEST DESTINY

- ❑ The belief that America would stretch from sea to sea and into the Mexican territory
- ❑ US victory in Mexican war leads to territorial gains where
- ❑ The United States annexed Texas after it gained its independence from
- ❑ The forcible removal of Cherokee and other Indian tribes to reservations in Oklahoma



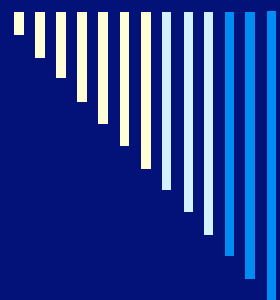
## 1800-1850

- What act provided free public land to any settlers willing to live on and work the land
- A large number of workers on the transcontinental railroad came from



## 1800-1850

- ❑ The War of 1812 was fought against the
- ❑ The American victory in the War of 1812 increased migration into
- ❑ A government in which power is given to those most qualified is called
- ❑ The practice of using public offices to benefit members of the victorious party
- ❑ Who was the first President to use this



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# JACKSON CHALLENGES

- BANK OF THE US
- NULLIFICATION CRISIS

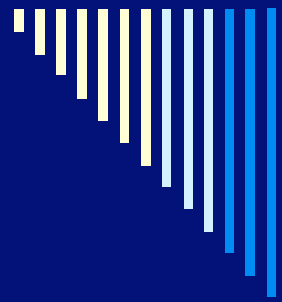




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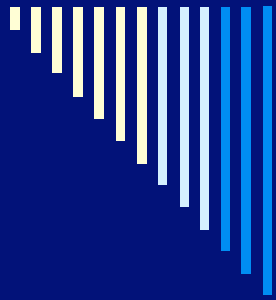
# SLAVERY ISSUES

- ❑ What was eliminated in 1828 that allowed more people to vote
  - ❑ *Wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin-what was result?*
  - ❑ *Wrote The Liberator* and called for the immediate and uncompensated emancipation of slaves
  - ❑ Led slave revolt in Southampton county
  - ❑ Former slave who became a leading abolitionist
-



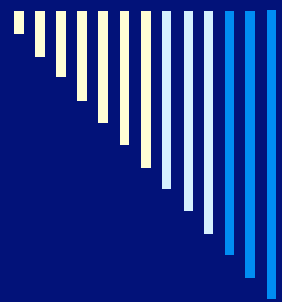
# FREE STATE/SLAVE STATE ISSUES

- ❑ Drew a line through the Louisiana Purchase allowing slavery south of the line
- ❑ Compromise of 1850 allowed what state to enter as a free state
- ❑ What were the other provisions of the Compromise
- ❑ Provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act



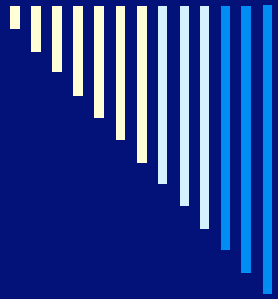
# CIVIL WAR

- ❑ Led to the secession of Southern states
- ❑ The spark that started the Civil War
- ❑ Emancipation Proclamation is issued after what Union victory
- ❑ What battle is considered the turning point
- ❑ “Four score and seven years ago our fore-fathers...”
- ❑ Lee surrenders to Grant at



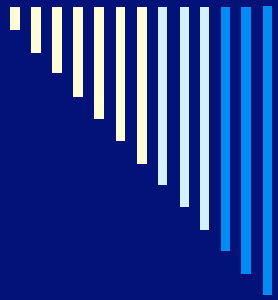
# CIVIL WAR

- ☐ Date of assassination-where did it happen
- ☐ Assassinated Lincoln
- ☐ This person became President



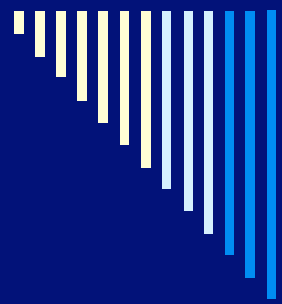
# RECONSTRUCTION

- ❑ This started Reconstruction
- ❑ Presidents during Reconstruction
- ❑ Believed in punishing the south
- ❑ These people took advantage of Southerners
- ❑ Democrats in the South were allowed to return to power by this compromise, which allowed A REPUBLICAN to be named President



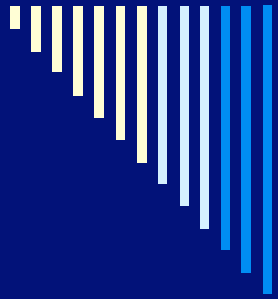
# POST-RECONSTRUCTION

- ❑ Laws put into place in the South legalizing segregation
- ❑ Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal did not violate Constitution”
- ❑ Mass movement of African Americans to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape discrimination



# POST-RECONSTRUCTION

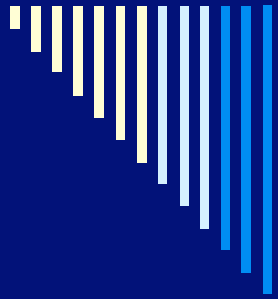
- ❑ Late 19<sup>th</sup>- after 1870-1871 century immigrants came from what areas
- ❑ The process of absorbing new culture, many immigrants were resistant to this
- ❑ What served an essential role in the assimilation of immigrants into American society
- ❑ What did the Chinese Exclusion Act and Immigration Restriction Act of 1920 do



# PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

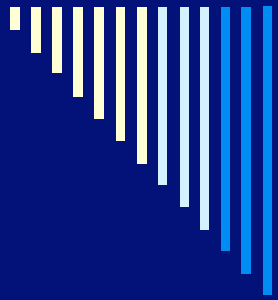
- What do these represent-
  - elimination of social injustices
  - government controlled by the people
  - government regulation of business





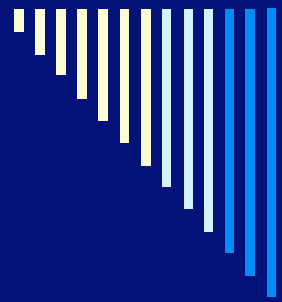
# UNIONS

- WHY WERE THEY FORMED
- NAME UNIONS
- GOMPERS-
- DEBS-
- ACCOMPLISHMENTS
- STRIKES

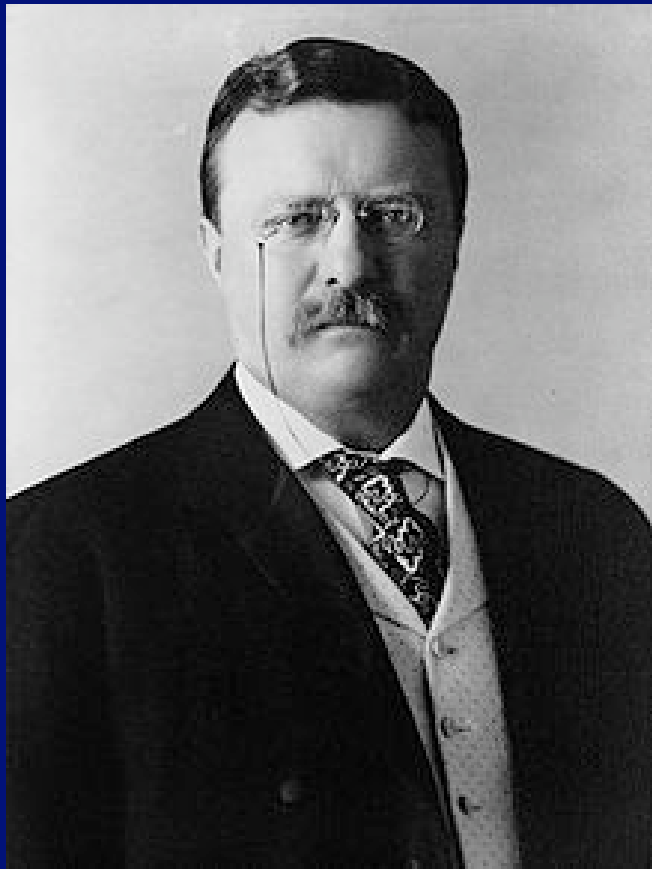


# MUCKRAKERS

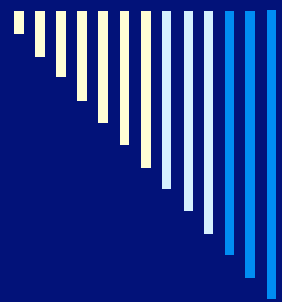
- ❑ WHAT IS A MUCKRAKER
- ❑ IDA B. WELLS EXPOSED WHAT
- ❑ UPTON SINCLAIR EXPOSED WHAT
- ❑ NAME OF BOOK
- ❑ HARRIET BEECHER STOWE WROTE ABOUT
- ❑ NAME OF BOOK



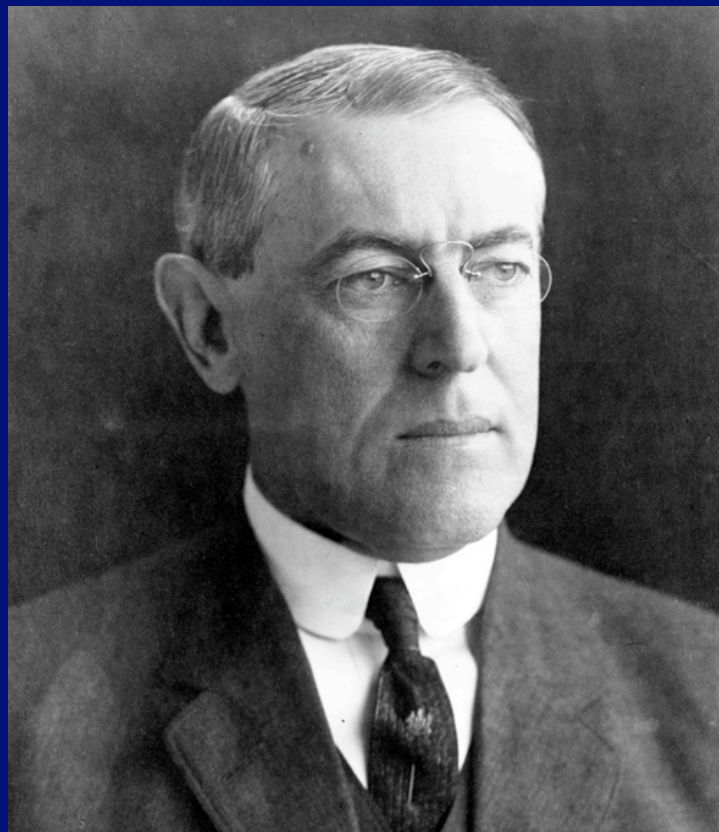
# Who is this Progressive President



- ❑ SQUARE DEAL
- ❑ MEAT INSPECTION ACT
- ❑ PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT
- ❑ SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST



# Who is this Progressive President



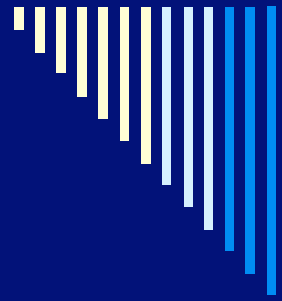
- ❑ NEW FREEDOM
- ❑ FEDERAL RESERVE
- ❑ CLAYTON ANTI TRUST
- ❑ 19th amendment



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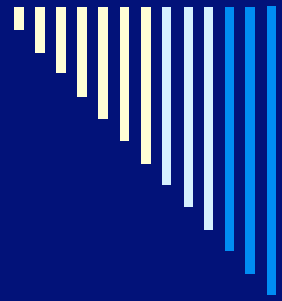
# AMENDMENTS

- ☐ Ends Slavery
  - ☐ Citizenship to African-Americans
  - ☐ Male suffrage
  - ☐ Direct Election of US Senators
  - ☐ Women's Suffrage
  - ☐ Started Prohibition
  - ☐ Ended Prohibition
  - ☐ Abolition of Poll Taxes
  - ☐ 18 year olds can vote
-



## Early Slavery

- What was the journey that brought slaves from Africa to the Americas
- What was the slave trade b/t the Americas, Europe, and Africa called



## Early Slavery

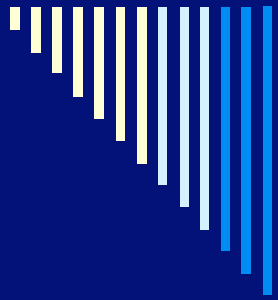
- What was the journey that brought slaves from Africa to the Americas
- What was the slave trade b/t the Americas, Europe, and Africa called



# INDIAN ISSUES

- ❑ WHO WAS THE INDIAN CHIEF WHO HELPED THE SETTLERS IN JAMESTOWN? DAUGHTER?
  - ❑ WHY DID RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIANS AND SETTLERS ALWAYS TURN HOSTILE
  - ❑ ACT WHICH MOVED INDIANS TO OKLAHOMA-INDIAN TERRITORY
  - ❑ JOURNEY OF CHEROKEE
  - ❑ BATTLE IN MONTANA WHERE INDIANS DEFEATED CUSTER
  - ❑ LAST CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIANS AND THE US GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA
-



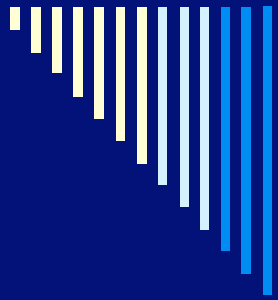


# INVENTIONS/ INVENTORS

- ❑ Cotton Gin
- ❑ What affect does it have on the South
- ❑ Assembly Line/Cars
- ❑ Wizard of Menlo Park; Electricity
- ❑ Mechanical Reaper
- ❑ Airplane Flight
- ❑ Made steel stronger,cheaper

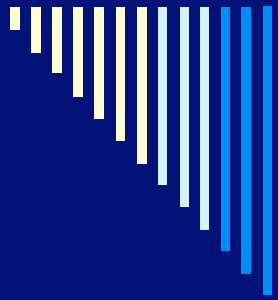


HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.—THE ROBBER BARONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES, AND THE ROBBER BARONS OF TO-DAY.



# ROBBER BARONS

- Name of time in late 19th century of lavish wealth-these people represented it
- J P MORGAN
- ROCKEFELLER
- VANDERBILT
- CARNEGIE

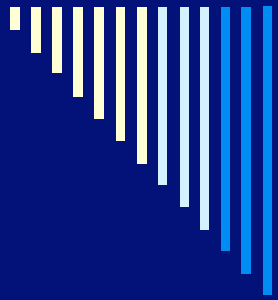


## 1920's

- What event started it-Amendments
- Characteristics of time
- Scopes Trial
- Rise of KKK-why?
- Causes of Stock Market Crash
- Results of Stock Market Crash
- Who was President



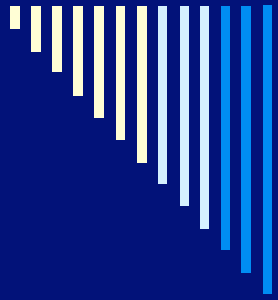




# GREAT DEPRESSION

- What started it
- WHO WAS PRESIDENT
- CAUSES
- EFFECTS
- Over farming and drought led this condition in the Midwest

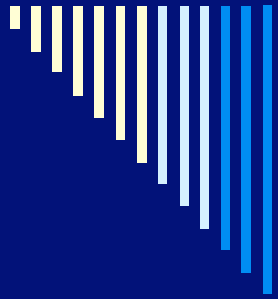




# FOREIGN POLICY

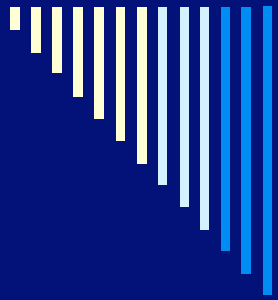
- ❑ The Western Hemisphere is inherently different from Europe and should not be considered for future colonization
- ❑ Aid any country in its fight against Communism,
- ❑ Loan money to countries in Latin America to keep them out of debt
- ❑ Policy that said that all nations should have equal trading rights in China





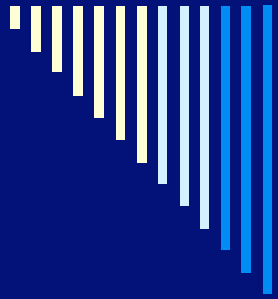
# IMPERIALISM

- PURCHASED ALASKA
- ANNEXED HAWAII-WHY? WHEN?



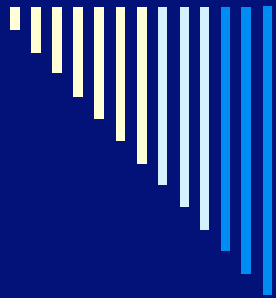
# IMPERIALISM

- At the end of this war the United States added Guam and Puerto Rico as territories, made Cuba a protectorate, and purchased the Philippines
- The United States aided this country in its fight for independence from Colombia
- What was the purpose of the Panama Canal



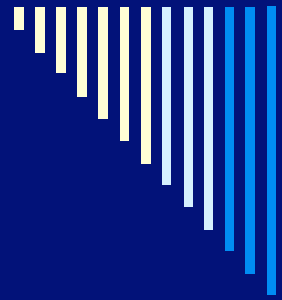
# COLD WAR POLICIES

- The threat of going to the edge of nuclear war
- US policy to not allow Communism to spread into Eastern Europe



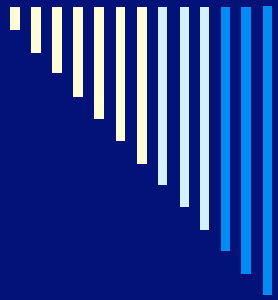
# PRESIDENTS

- ❑ 1<sup>st</sup> President of the United States
- ❑ Vetoed the re-chartering of the national bank, fearing it as a tool of the Eastern elite
- ❑ Leader of one of the two original political parties, the Democratic-Republicans
- ❑ Election led to the secession of South Carolina and 6 other southern states
- ❑ “We will pay any price, bear any burden,...to ensure the survival of liberty



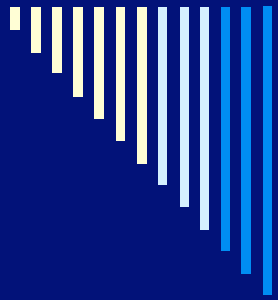
# PRESIDENTS

- ❑ At the end of World War I, proposed the League of Nations, which the US did not join
- ❑ Following his election he implemented his “New Deal” policies which attempted to bring relief to Americans suffering through the Depression
- ❑ As President the US more than doubled in size
- ❑ Made the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki



# PRESIDENTS

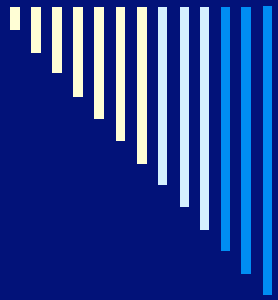
- “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall”
- President when the Depression began, failed to help
- Played a major role in the passage of Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the 24<sup>th</sup> amendment
- President when the Cold War ended



# WARS

## □ Civil War

- What was the turning point
- Identify the two sides that were fighting
- Who surrendered to whom



# World War I

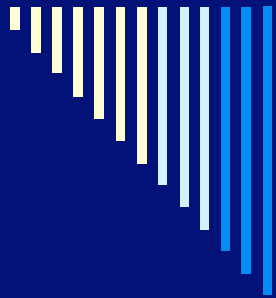
- US stance at beginning of war
- Whose side did the US join
- Reasons for US involvement
- Who was President





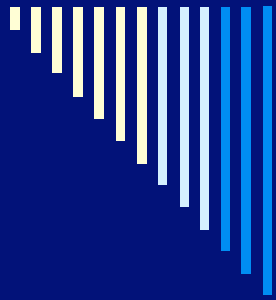
## World War II

- US stance at beginning of war
  - Allowed US to send war supplies to England in return for bases in the Caribbean
  - December 7, 1941 “A date that will live in infamy”
  - Turning point of war in Europe
  - Battle in North Africa
  - Began the liberation of Western Europe
  - V-E Day
  - Turning point in Pacific
  - Gave bases to attack Japan
  - Where bombs dropped
  - V-J Day
-



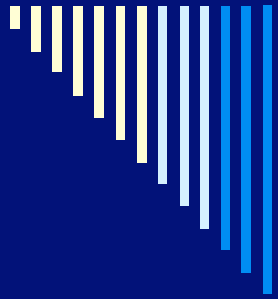
# World War II

- ❑ Major 3 Allied Powers
- ❑ Leaders
- ❑ Axis Powers
- ❑ Leaders
- ❑ Established the standards by which Prisoners of War are supposed to be treated
- ❑ Pacific Battle which emphasized need for rules



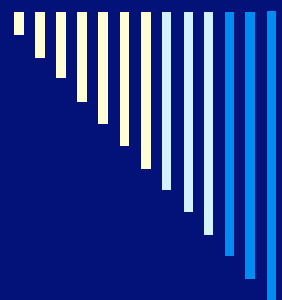
# World War II

- ❑ The systematic killing on the basis of race, religion, ethnic background, etc.
- ❑ The killing of 6 million Jews
- ❑ African-American unit that flew fighter planes in Europe
- ❑ Japanese-American regiment
- ❑ Role of Navajo Indians
- ❑ What happened to Japanese Americans living on the West Coast



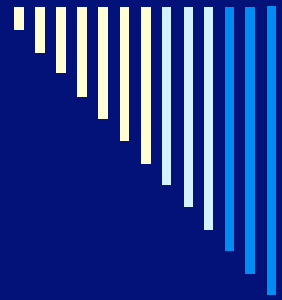
# HOMEFRONT WWII

- WAYS CITIZENS HELPED WAR EFFORT
- INTERNMENT OF THIS GROUP OF PEOPLE
- SUPREME COURT CASE JUSTIFIED IT



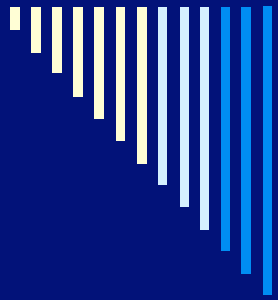
# MINORITY/WOMEN REPRESENTATION

- ❑ TUSKEGEE AIRMEN
- ❑ NISEI SOLDIERS
- ❑ NAVAJO SOLDIERS
- ❑ MEXICANS ON FARMS
- ❑ WOMEN'S ROLES HOMEFRONT AND  
WAR FRONT



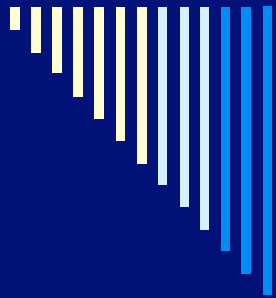
# POST WORLD WAR II POLICIES

- ❑ Countries controlled politically and economically by the USSR
- ❑ Formed near the end of World War II to create opportunities to prevent global wars
- ❑ This former enemy of the US adopted a democratic form of government and became a strong ally of the US
- ❑ This plan provided massive financial relief to war-torn Europe



# COLD WAR

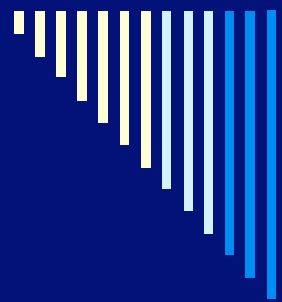
- ❑ This was the failed invasion of Cuba by Cuban revolutionaries aided by the CIA
- ❑ Leader of Cuba
- ❑ Remaining Communist countries in the world today



# Cold War

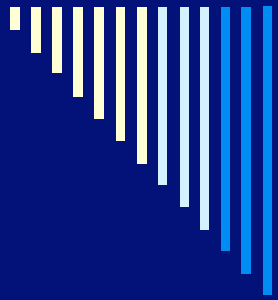
- ❑ 2 remaining Superpowers following WW II
- ❑ Economic systems of both
- ❑ What German city was divided following WWII and needed supplies dropped from the air
- ❑ Military alliance led by US
- ❑ Military alliance led by USSR





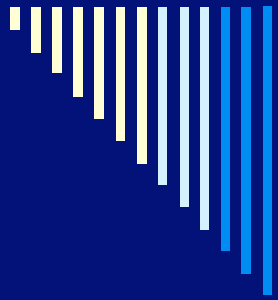
# KOREAN AND VIETNAM

- War that ended right where it began, at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel
- What happened to public opinion in the US during the Vietnam War



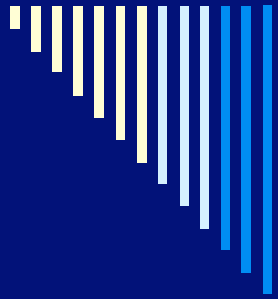
# CIVIL RIGHTS

- ❑ NAACP-who started it
- ❑ Tuskegee Institute-who started it
- ❑ Led an anti-lynching campaign
- ❑ Court case that established  
“separate but equal”



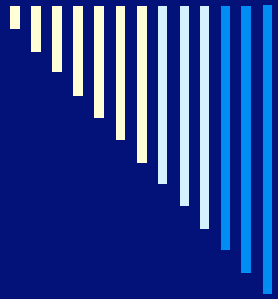
# CIVIL RIGHTS

- ❑ Court case that led to the desegregation of schools
- ❑ Lead lawyer for the NAACP in the case and will become the 1<sup>st</sup> African-American to serve on the Supreme Court
- ❑ Led the NAACP legal defense team in Virginia



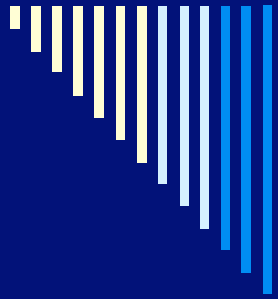
# CIVIL RIGHTS

- ❑ Reaction in the South to the *Brown v. Board of Education*
- ❑ “I Have a Dream” speech
- ❑ Type of resistance primarily used (ie Sit-ins)
- ❑ Prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender
- ❑ Outlawed literacy tests and increased number of African Americans registered to vote in the South



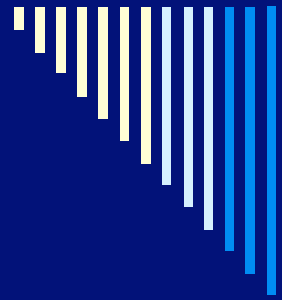
# CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

- ❑ 1<sup>st</sup> women in space
- ❑ 1<sup>st</sup> person to orbit the earth
- ❑ 1<sup>st</sup> man on the moon
- ❑ Who started space race
- ❑ MARS ROVER
- ❑ HUBBLE SATELLITE
- ❑ VOYAGER MISSIONS
- ❑ SHUTTLE PROGRAM



# CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

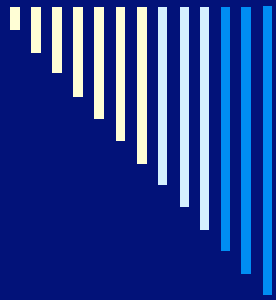
- THE SUPREME COURT IS THIS NOW
- THE SUPREME COURT HAS 3 ROLES TODAY
- 1ST WOMAN ON THE SUPREME COURT
- 1ST AFRICAN AMERICAN ON THE SUPREME COURT



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# TECHNOLOGICAL/MEDICAL ADVANCES

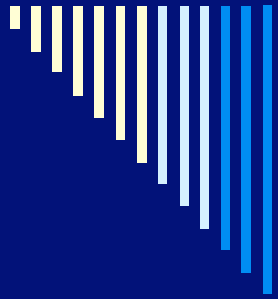
- ❑ ELECTRONIC DEVICES
  - ❑ MEDICAL ADVANCES
  - ❑ POLIO VACCINE
  - ❑ TELECOMMUTING
  - ❑ ONLINE CLASSES
-



# ECONOMY

- OUTSOURCING
- OFFSHORING
- \_\_\_\_\_ CONTROLS  
THE MONEY SUPPLY-EXPAND OR  
CONTRACT MONEY SUPPLY
- THE \_\_\_\_\_ AND  
\_\_\_\_\_ DETERMINE BUDGET AND  
SPENDING

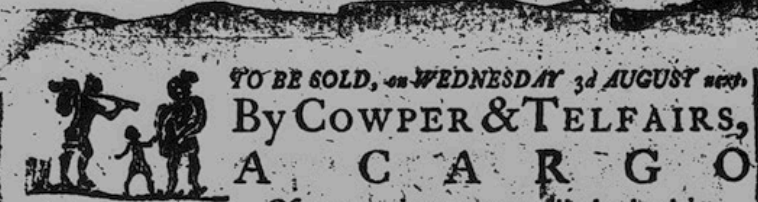




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# IMMIGRANTS

- CONTRIBUTIONS OF IMMIGRANTS
- ISSUES WITH IMMIGRATION



TO BE SOLD, on WEDNESDAY 3d AUGUST next,  
By COWPER & TELFAIRS,  
A C A R G O  
Of 170 prime young, likely healthy  
GUINEA SLAVES,  
Just imported, in the Bark Friends, William Ross Master, directly from  
Angola. Savannah, July 25, 1774.

To be Sold at Private Sale, any Time before the 18th of  
next Month.

THE PLANTATION, containing one hundred acres, on which the  
subscriber lives, very pleasantly situated on Savannah River in sight  
of town. The terms of sale may be known by applying to  
July 21, 1774. RICHARD WYLLY.

#### W A N T E D,

AN OVERSEER thoroughly qualified to undertake the settlement of  
a River Swamp Plantation on the Altamaha River. Any such  
person, who can bring proper recommendations, may hear of great en-  
couragement by applying to NATHANIEL HALL.

THE subscriber being under an absolute necessity of closing his concerns without de-  
lay, gives this last publick notice, that all persons indebted to him by bond,  
note or otherwise, who do not discharge the same by the first day of October next,  
will find their respective obligations, &c. in the hands of an Attorney to be sued for  
without distinction. It is hoped the concerned will avail themselves of this notice.  
PHILIP BOX.

RUN AWAY the 20th of May last from John Forbes, Esq.'s plantation in St.  
John's parish, TWO NEGROES, named BILLY and QUAMINA, of the  
Guinea Country, and speak good English. Billy is lusty and well made, about 5 feet  
10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, has lost some of his upper teeth, and  
had on when he went away a white negroe cloth jacket and trousers of the same.  
Quamina is stout and well made, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black,  
has his country marks on his face, had on when he went away a jacket, trousers  
and robbin, of white negroe cloth. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and deliver  
them to me at the above plantation, or to the Warden of the Work-House in Savan-  
nah, shall receive a reward of 20s. besides what the law allows.

DAVIS AUSTIN.

□ This is an example of  
what trade?

## The Columbian Exchange





- What does this say about the power of Andrew Jackson?





What does this represent





- What amendment are these women walking to procure?





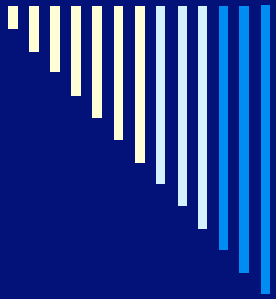
- This cartoon shows which Presidents foreign policy?



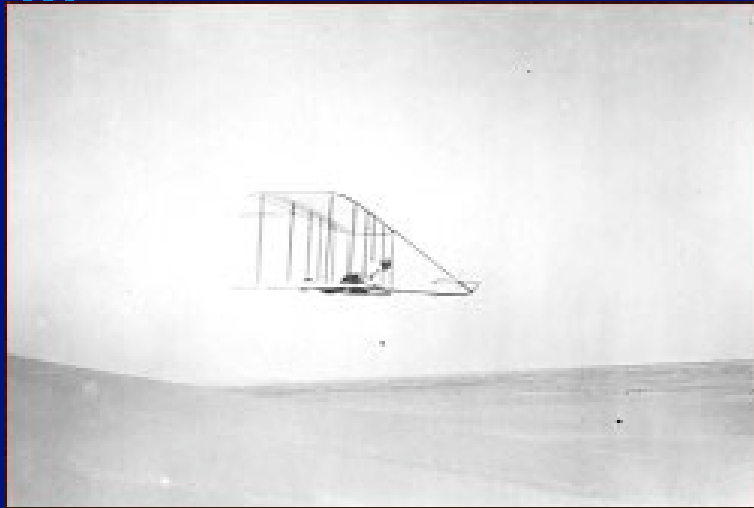


□ What war is the painting from?

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□ Picture of whose invention?



## □ The Invasion of

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- What is this an example of?

*I'M COUNTING ON YOU!*



*DON'T DISCUSS:*

**TROOP MOVEMENTS  
SHIP SAILINGS • WAR EQUIPMENT**

*Keep us flying!*

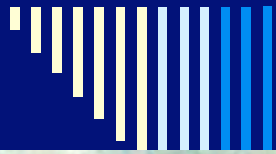


**BUY WAR BONDS**



□ America winning the \_\_\_\_\_ race.

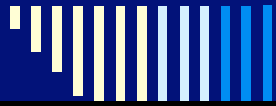




□ The  
bomb.

# THIS REPRESENTS WHAT TIME





RAFO20204-2/2/60-GREENSBORO,N.C: A group of Negro students from North Carolina A&T College, who were refused service at a luncheon counter reserved for white customers, staged a sit-down strike at the F.W.Woolworth store in Greensboro 2/2. Ronald Martin, Robert Patterson and Mark Martin are shown as they stayed seated throughout the day. The white woman at left came to the counter for lunch but decided not to sit down. UPI TELEPHOTO fwb



Example of what  
type of resistance